



mamma has given more diamonds, and Aunt Anna sent a very beautiful black pearl ring which has an exciting history attached. Although her presents represent the best of her heart, the bridesmaids are to wear frocks made of a combination of blue and pink in satin and chiffon, and the skirts are to be of a combination of blue and pink which is pretty short, and gives an opportunity for pretty stockings and shoes. These gowns will have a very bouffant skirt, and the bridesmaids must wear the pretty Dolly Varden costume worn many years ago. With these costumes will be worn blue straw toques trimmed with pink tulle and a pink ribbon. Wedding will be a pretty sight, no doubt.

We sometimes wonder if the Chinese and Japanese girls who are forced to live under the same roof with their mothers-in-law and are absolutely satisfied with their lot, would not rather swap places with our girls when obliged to live with the mother of their husbands. For some reason a menage composed of wife, husband and mother-in-law does not seem to make for happiness. The mother-in-law may be a good woman, prepared to love her new daughter, and firmly resolve that she will not meddle the least with her daughter's life. Perhaps, she does, and trouble begins. A Pennsylvania Judge has decided that no woman is obliged to live under the same roof with her mother-in-law, and can return to her own home after mar-

riage if she wishes to, and remain apart from her husband until he provides a separate home for her, and he cannot refuse her on account of desertion, or compel her to return to live under the same roof with his mother.

More unique even than Rostand's "Chantecler" will be the play soon to be produced at the State University of Wisconsin, which is to have as its subject a portrait of various germs. The play is called "In Germland," and the principal characters will be the bacilli of typhoid, cholera, and diphtheria, etc. It depicts the war which goes on between the dwellers of germland in the human race, and interwoven with it is the story of the life of a bacterium, called "Chantecler," there is no human being in it, and as far as can be seen from the little that is at present known of bacteriology, the germ of life is, nevertheless, but depends entirely upon the novelty of the idea for its merits. The idea is certainly distinctly unpleasant, but it is a novel one, and perhaps in some way serves to benefit science would seem to have little excuse for being.

Those men all over the country who are living on a clerk's salary and making no attempt to save anything out of their wages are certainly and miserably poor. They are poor, and, perhaps, they are to be envied for the effort by the

remarkable success of the millionaire clerk who died a year ago, tho the knowledge of his wealth has just come to light. Hoffman was a clerk for over 55 years in the banking concern of Brown Bros., starting in an office boy in the New Orleans branch in 1854, and saving every cent he was to save money, and he began at once with his pennies. By adding one to one he soon had his dollar, his dollar he added to another, and so on. The result of this careful accumulation he found himself the possessor of \$10,000, which he invested wisely. At this time on the 10th of March, 1890, he died, and at the time of his death he was worth \$3,000,000. Of course, Hoffman was nothing more nor less than a miser. He never gave a cent to charity, and he was so pensive an experimenter to appeal to him—and when he came to New York with his firm it is said he went out every day with a tin box, and a cheap boarding house in which he installed himself. For over 20 years he went to his work every morning by the South ferry, which was his only means of transport, and when the price was increased to two cents walked over the Brooklyn Bridge to prevent paying the extra penny. He never married, leaving a numerous family of any sort whatever, remaining in his stuffy little room on bright, beautiful

Sundays rather than to part with the money. He was a very good man, and his reading depended on the financial reports which he brought home from the office. Coney Island was no fun to him, and a pretty girl never interested him. He could get no pleasure from his securely fastened pocket-book. He was a very efficient clerk, and a very intelligent business manager. He was liked by his employers and well enough by the people around him. He went along so quietly piling up his dollars that no one suspected the truth, which one day proved the other people's one's own business other people will mind theirs generally. Even his poor niece who came on to look after him, and who was a very poor girl, her uncle to be a poor man, and took a position in a publishing house to pay her own board while living in the same house with him. He had no other relatives left but the \$2,000, -000, and it is to be hoped that they will get the fun out of them that Hoffman has. Hoffman was a very good man, matter how humbly, especially one with only himself to look after, can be rich in time if he is willing to make the sacrifice. Hoffman was a very good man. Saving the pennies makes the dollars, and after the first \$1,000 has been accumulated it becomes comparatively easy to get all the money one wants. A poor tell us this. But it means a hard work, and too frequently the loss of the power of enjoyment when the money is all gone. Hoffman was a very good man, at last to have arrived. It is better to take a little course—save some and have a little fun in spending some.

There is a very good man, a member of a union being the poorest has raised another which has stirred old England to her depths. For centuries it has been the custom of the nobles to give the title that the eldest son shall inherit the title and estate upon the death of his father. This has frequently been pretty much the case, and the nobles have daughters, too, when the nobleman has not happened to be very wealthy, but so deep-rooted is the custom that no nobleman would ever think of giving only rebelling against it. It proposes of the trouble between the Commons and House of Lords, Sir Francis Galton, the great English biologist, and a very intelligent man, which means the improvement of the race, has suggested that the House of Lords would be a much stronger body if the title were given to the eldest son inheriting the title were abolished. He proposed the plan of selecting the most fit for the honor and responsibility from all the

sons of a noble family adopted. He then goes on to state, what we have said above, that research has proved that, as a rule, the eldest son receives more in natural gifts to the younger born perhaps in a small but none the less significant degree. The fact that England's great men have not been her sons, the second and third often, is questioned. Whether distinguished gentlemen are right or not in this theory, it certainly seems to us Americans that it is high time England abolished this custom and gave to the younger sons of a nobleman a more equal sharing in the wealth and honors of the family.

The 61st Ohio was organized in the State-at-large during the Spring of 1862, and consolidated with the 49th Ohio at Camp Chase, Ohio, and commanded by Col. Newton W. Schleich, who resigned Sept. 27, 1862, succeeded by Col. Stephen J. Grover, who commanded at Gettysburg. It belonged to Schurz's Division, Eleventh Corps, and lost 61 killed and 75 from disease, etc., during the war. The 61st Ohio's first regiment was organized at Kenton from October to December, 1861, and after serving out two enlistments mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, and was commanded by Col. James Cantwell, Jr. S. Robinson and Stephen J. McGroarty in succession. This regiment lost three officers in the war. The 61st Ohio's second officer in command was Col. Cantwell was killed at Manassas while directing the movement of his regiment. The 61st Ohio was sent under fire at Gettysburg; this regiment lost 17 killed, including six officers, 85 wounded and 79 missing. The 61st Ohio participated in the Battle of Atlanta; it marched with Sherman to the sea and thru the Carolinas. It belonged to Schurz's Division, Eleventh Corps, and lost 11 killed and 115 from disease, etc. Its total of killed and wounded was 524, and 17 of its men became prisoners of war. It was in the National Tribune.

The 83d Pa.
Editor National Tribune: Kindly give
a short history of the 83d Pa., and do
you intend to publish the "Life of A. L.
Woods?"—When?—
Tector, E. Strasburg, Pa.

The 83d Pa., one of the fighting regiments, was organized at Erie in September, 1861. At the expiration of its term of service the recruits and veterans were sent to the front, where a battalion of six companies, to which were added four companies organized Jan. 1 and March, 1865, and the force mustered out June 28, 1865. It was commanded by Col. John McLean, Strong Vincent, O. S. Woodward and Chaimance P. Rogers in succession. The 83d did more fighting and lost more men than any other regiment in the Union army exceeded it in loss in action. For says: "He died always lay with their

The Life of Abraham Lincoln will be published in book form later, but we cannot say just when.—Editor National Tribune.

The 7th Vt. was organized at Rutland Feb. 12, 1862, to serve three years from June 1, 1861, and in August, 1865, was still in service. It was commanded by Col. George T. Roberts, who died Aug. 7, 1862, of wounds received in action at Baton Rouge, La., succeeded by Col. Wm. C. Holbrook, discharged June 1,

1865. It belonged to the Nineteenth Corps, and lost 13 killed and the large number of 407 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 12th Pa. Cav.
 Editor National Tribune: Please write something about the 12th Pa. Cav. as I cannot bear anything about them.—Charles Walther National Soldiers' Home, Milwaukee, Wis.

The 12th Pa. Cav. was organized in Philadelphia from December, 1861, to April, 1862, and during the July 20th enlistment was mustered out on August 1, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Lewis B. Pierce, discharged Dec. 1, 1864, succeeded by Col. Marcus A. Reno, a Vermont Cavalryman, who was killed at the time of master-out. The 12th was also called the 115th P. I., and it belonged to Averitt's Division, Cavalry Corps, and lost 13 killed and 407 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 12th Wis.
Editor National Tribune: Please give us some news of the 12th Wis.—John Burr, Sioux Falls, S. D., Iowa.

The 12th Wis. was organized at Madison from Oct. 18 to Dec. 13, 1861, and after serving two enlistments mustered out July 16, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Geo. E. Bryant, who was mustered out Nov. 6, 1864, succeeded by Col. James K. Prossitt. It took part in the battles of Lamar, Hermando, Coldwater, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Bolton Station, Canton, Kene-

saw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Chatahoochie River, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Savannah, Pocotaliga and Orangeburg, belonged to Leggett's Division, Seventeenth Corps, and lost 9 killed and 227 from disease, etc.—Ed

The 100th Pa.
Editor National Tribune: Why don't you tell us something about the 100th Pa.?—S. L. Montgomery, 160 Woodworth street, Pittsburg, Pa.

The 100th Pa., one of the fighting regiments, was organized at Pittsburg Aug. 31, 1861, and after serving on two enlistments was mustered out July 24, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Daniel Leasure and Norman J. Maxwell in succession. This regiment, called the "Roundheads," proved itself worthy of its ancestral namesakes. The members were recruited in that part of the

State settled in the English Roundhead and Scotch Irish Covenanters and were made of the same stanch material. It was always well commanded. Lieut.-Col. Dawson fell mortally wounded at Petersburg; Lieut.-Col. Pentecost was killed at Fort Steadman; five line officers fell at Manassas, a which battle its casualties amounted to 15 killed, 117 wounded and eight missing. At the Spotsylvania battle it lost 110 wounded and two missing. The service of the 104th was varied, and it fought its battles in many and widely separated States. It was assigned to the 3rd Division, Ninth Corps, and lost 224 killed and 185 from disease. Its total of killed and wounded was 879 and 29 of its officers died in the Confederate prisons.—Editor National Tribune.

Chattanooga and the National Encampment.

C. W. Baker, Adjutant, Lookout Mountain, Tenn., writes:

Mountain Post, Chattanooga, Tenn., write that he has been elected by his people to the position of National Encampment at Chattanooga in 1911. At the late meeting of the Post this subject came up and was fully discussed. The writer cannot offer his opinion, but the Chattanooga Post is a well known and reliable source of information. It is a safe place to shelter, feed and properly entertain the crowds that would be sure to come. At much smaller gatherings the writer has seen the crowds of Chattanooga and Chickamauga National Encampments. The resources of the town have been well tested, and tho these crowds were handled with some degree of success, it is a safe place to hold a gathering of this kind. The writer is a member of the National Encampment. If the veterans will come a few at a time, say, the Army of the Potomac, Tennessee or the Army of the Cumberland, they will be taken care of, and the Government will be benefited.

A Splendid Opportunity for Our Readers to Make Money; Both Men and Women. Write today.

Because air is the **only free fuel** and no trust in control inventors have tried for years to capture it, the inventor of this new fuel could be drawn from the atmosphere and used as fuel for general household purposes. Thus, the cost of the cheap fuel is obtainable.

The Cincinnati genius heretofore unknown to fame must go the credit of solving this great question. Understand, this is not a joke. The inventor of this new air generator actually takes his fuel almost entirely from the atmosphere. He has a small generator that will run while consuming one gallon of oil.

At this time, when the oil readers are no longer compelled to continually dredge with coal and wood fires, for every dollar of fuel they are paying for, they are getting oil and air gas, the wonderful new fuel which frequently pays for itself in the bill. What a blessing this is to women folk, who for the first time in their lives are not required to burn coal or smoke oil wick stoves to make life miserable with the drudgery so ruinous to health and looks.

It generates the gas only as needed—simple, handsome, durable, easily operated, and it is so constructed that the gas and stove is so safe that you could drop a match on the oil tank and it would not catch.

Combustion Heating and Cooking Stove.

This oil-gas stove can be instantly changed into a cooking stove. It is so constructed when you set the same volume of heat condensed into a small space, and by placing an iron range on top, you can cook with ease. Many people do away with ordinary wood stoves and use this oil-gas stove with Radiator and even. Same stove without Radiator is invaluable for spring and summer use. It is the best stove ever made in the year.

At the factory in Cincinnati, the writer was shown thousands of letters from customers who were using this new fuel. It was not a new thing, but it is not an experiment, but a positive success. It is a gas and oil safe and used as a fuel extra, many are interested in the readers. We reproduce them, written by the inventor.

Hundred of other prominent people highly endorse and recommend oil-gas fuel. It is so safe that you can drop a match on it and it is a wonderful improvement over ordinary stoves.

The writer personally saw the Oil-Gas Stoves in operation—in fact, uses one in his home. He has been working, and after a thorough investigation can say to the readers that this new fuel is a great thing. The Cincinnati firm is the only perfect burner of its kind.

It is made in three sizes, 1, 2 or 3 generators to a stove. They are made of iron and are shipped to you by express shipping—sent out complete—ready for use as soon as received—nicely finished and ready to use. The writer seems to be nothing about it to wear out they should last for years. They are made of iron and are durable and the makers fully guarantee them.

HOW TO GET ONE.

All the lady readers who want to enjoy

"That has saved me a month for fuel," writes the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove; that his wife can range cook \$5.50 per month and the Harrison only \$1.25 per month."

J. A. Shaffer, of Pa., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Stove makes an intense heat from a small quantity of oil—entirely free from smoke or smell, gives improvement over any other oil stove. Has a perfect arrangement for combustion—can scarcely be distinguished from a natural gas fire."

M. W. King, of Va., writes: "By using one Burner and Radiator, I kept 1513 feet from 14 to 26 degrees, when outdoors 15 to 20 degrees were registered."

Mrs. Towner, of Pa., writes: "Harrison Oil-Gas Stove and Radiator so easy to operate that my children attend to it. My husband is an invalid, and I can keep his room (14 ft. square) nice and warm with about one quart of oil a day."

—Continued—

the pleasure of a gas stove—the cleanest, simplest and safest fuel—save cost.



Emma Haines, of I. writes: "I used the Radiator where the nursery was last year, and my room (12x15 ft.) got warm quite soon. The stove is fine for heating, and it is also fine to cook and bake."

Rev. Wm. Teare, of Me., writes: "This Radiator was the best I ever had, and my library far below freezing point. The stove is fine for heating, and the Stove, the temperature rose to summer heat."

Wm. Bearing, of Ind., writes: "Received 2-burner Stove, Radiator and Oven. Christmas morning we warmed a room 12x14 ft.

Ladies
The Radiator—half on fuel bills and doubling the cooking, baking, ironing and drying fruit at small expense, should have been in every home."

Space prevents a more detailed description, but these oil-gas stoves will be found to be the most economical, durable and satisfactory properties.

For more information, write to the World Mfg. Co., 269 World Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, and ask for their illustrated pamphlet, "The Radiator," which contains letters from hundreds of delighted users, you will receive a satisfaction.

The price of these Stoves is remarkably low, only \$22.50 up. And it is indeed difficult to imagine where that small amount of money could be invested in anything else that would bring such saving in fuel bills, so much good health and satisfaction to our wives.

DON'T FAIL TO WRITE TO-DAY
For full information regarding this

splendid invention. The World Mfg. Co. is composed of prominent business men of Cincinnati, are perfectly responsible and reliable. They agree. The stoves are just as represented and fully warranted and sent just any address.

Don't fail to write for Catalogue.

\$40.00 Weekly and Expenses.

Agents find splendid inducements to agents and an energetic man or woman having spare time can get a good position in the big business of the world at once and mentioning this paper.

A wonderful wave of excitement has swept over the country, for where there are Oil-Gas Stoves have caused great excitement. Oil-Gas fuel is so economical and delightful that the sales of these Stoves last month were enormous, and the demand for them is increasing.

WONDERS ARE DOING FINE—Making Big Money.

WONDERFUL QUICK SELLER.

Geo. Robertson, of Mo., writes: "Am delighted to hear that you and my friends have taken 12 orders in 2 days."

A. B. Slinip, of Texas, writes: "I want the agency. In a day and a half took over a dozen orders."

Wm. H. Hays, of Mo., writes: "The Harrison very satisfactory. Sold 5 stoves first day. Had 12 orders."

H. Hagan, of Tenn., writes: "Already have 7 orders."

It is certainly only a good chance for the readers to make money.

Many of the readers have spare time, and are intelligent and capable of not making a great deal of money, and we advise them to write to the firm and secure an agency for this invention. Exhibit this stove before 8 or 10 people and you will excite their curiosity and should receive 10 orders for the stove at \$15.00 a day. Why should people live in cold houses and suffer from colds, when plenty of money when an opportunity of this sort is open?

C. C. Sherman, 6th Mich. H. A., Colton, Cal., wants to hear from any of those who were on the Clara Bell July 22, 1894, when she was shot all to flinders.

Dwight M. Chapman, 67 Marble St., Springfield, Mass., wants the address of Amaziah E. Burcham, Co. D, 37th Mass.,

signed to the 178th Ohio. The last heard of him was at Walnut Tree, Yell Co., Ark., Aug. 16, 1896.

Mrs. Lucy A. Crail, Box 128, Severy, Kan., had a brother, James R. Abbott, Co. D, 29th Me., who was a prisoner, exchanged and died at Annapolis, Md. When and where was he captured, and what prison was he at?

who soon after the war went to Vinceland, N. J.

D. A. Smalley, Co. G, 157th Ohio, Milford, Ohio, wants information concerning E. F. Garman, Co. B, 157th Ohio, who was as-

was he captured, and what prison was he in?
Capt. Altinger, Post Director, Comman-
der, Little Rock, Ark., wants to know what
became of Edward Trumble, Co. F, 16th Ill.
cav. He was discharged with the regiment
in 1865 and lived in Chicago.

PENSIONS. PATENTS. BOUNTIES.

Many soldiers who drew pension under the old law, but now draw under act of Feb. 8, 1907, can now go back to old law and obtain further increase. Pensions and bounties program 1 the soldiers and widows. Patents procured for inventors. Over 25 years successful practice. Now write him.

JOSEPH H. HUNTER, Pension and Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C.

SI KLEGG

By JOHN McELROY
Illustrated

Thru the Stone River Campaign and Winter Quarters
BOOK No. 2.



THE SECOND volume of the Si Klegg series, which is now in press and will shortly appear, takes Si and his partner, Shorty, thru the terrific battle of Stone River, and then thru their Winter camp at Murfreesboro. With the industry and ingenuity characteristic of soldiers, they fixed themselves up in a short time in very comfortable quarters, where they were visited by Si's father, Deacon Klegg, of Posey County, Ind. The Deacon had some highly interesting but wholly unexpected experiences, and the boys, after their kind, foraged, scouted, skirmished and worked on the fortifications, making them generally lively all around the place. We would not wonder what they were doing. It is all extremely vivid and wonderfully true to life, with the humorous, serious and pathetic mingled in the proportions of actual history.

This is one of the most popular of the series, and was pronounced by no less authority than Gen. Lew Wallace to be the "true idyl of the war." Deacon Klegg is a fine specimen of the solid, substantial, common-sense men of the North who led God-fearing, self-respecting, upright, useful lives and sent their sons to the army to fight for the eternal principles of right and discharge their patriotic duty to the country. The volume is uniform in appearance and style with the preceding one.

Price, 50c; or, The National Tribune, one year, and Si Klegg (paper cover), both postpaid for \$1.00.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, N. Y.

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Many soldiers who drew pension under the old law, but now draw under act of Feb. 6, 1907, can now go back to old law and obtain further increase. Pensions and bounties promised the soldiers and widows. Failure practiced for investors. Over 25 years successful practice. Now write him.

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